

# Kentucky Gazette.

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[PER ANNUM, SPECIE, IN ADVANCE]

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## Kentucky Legislature.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, Dec. 14.

Mr. Turner submitted the following report.  
The committee raised to enquire whether any, and if any what, military preparations have been made to prevent the house of Representatives or any of its committees, or any of the courts of justice, from the discharge of their legitimate functions, have, according to order, made such enquiry and submit for the consideration of the house the following report.

Under an act of assembly of last session of the legislature, purporting to repeal the law organizing the court of appeals, the governor appointed four individuals judges of said court, who assumed the powers of judges, appointed F. P. Blair their clerk, and proceeded to act as a court.

That the judges heretofore in office denied the validity of said law so far as it went to vacate their office and relied on the provisions of the constitution securing to them their offices until removed by impeachment or address.

The newly organized tribunal contended for the validity of said act, and made an order directing the papers and records of the court to be taken from the clerk of the old court by force, which was accordingly done.

The citizens of the state being greatly divided in opinion on the question of the validity of the said act of assembly, the old court and those who sustained its pretensions determined neither to resist the captain of the papers and records nor to attempt to retake them by force, but to appeal to the good sense of the people for the protection of the constitution and the independence of the supreme judiciary.

An appeal was accordingly made in which appeal the new court and its friends joined.

So far, to the credit of both parties, it appeared this dispute was to be settled by reason and not by force. Each party expressed an entire determination to submit to the decision of the people.

The election resulted in favour of the old court, and for a time delusive hope was entertained that, faithful to the pledge of abiding the decision of the people, the new court and its friends would end the unprofitable contest; that we should again be one people, and that in future the wisdom and energies of the state would be directed to the advancement of those great objects of state concern which are occupying the attention of our sister states.

Before the commencement of the present session of the legislature there were some circumstances occurred which diminished the confidence entertained that the contest was at an end—yet all looked forward with anxious care to the message of the governor for information of a conclusive character.

It is true a large portion of the community had ceased to look to that branch of the government, with any confident hope of receiving what we should naturally look for from the father of his people.

The message when it came was a bitter pill to sixty-two hundredths of the people. It proposed a compromise, the terms of which were to yield the great constitutional question which they had settled in favour of the old court, and if this were not done, the reorganizing law and the new court were to be supported, & the old court was threatened to be resisted by force through scenes yet untold.

A committee was raised in this house to ascertain and report the obstacles in the way of the court of appeals in the discharge of its duties—with powers to send for persons and papers.—That committee reported some of the above facts, upon which report a resolution was passed declaring that the judges in office before the passage of said act of assembly were yet the only constitutional judges, and that they had the power and ought to exercise it of taking their papers from F. P. Blair.

Said judges accordingly entered up an order on the 7th inst, directing their sergeant to take said papers and records and deliver them over to their clerk.

Your committee would state that the foregoing history of the judicial contest was necessary to make the facts embraced in the order directing their inquiry intelligible, of which they now submit a condensed statement; also, the depositions taken, which are made a part of this report.

It appears in proof that George M. Bibb, Esq., has a law office in the town of Frankfort, in which office there are several rooms. That said office is immediately fronting the chamber heretofore occupied during this session by the H. R. and about one hundred yards distant therefrom. Said Bibb's office is between the room where the old court held its late session and the office of F. P. Blair and about sixty yards distant from the latter! Edward B. Bibb is the son of George M. Bibb, is an attorney at law, and commands a company of militia. The company is furnished with muskets from the public arsenal. That Capt. Edward B. Bibb occasionally occupies one of the back rooms in his father's office, and in which room the aforesaid muskets are kept when not in use by the company.

It also appears that Marcus B. Desha, a son of the governor is reading law with G. M. Bibb and in part occupies said room where said arms are kept. Mr. Bibb married the daughter and Mr. Blair the step daughter of the late Gen. Scott.

The first week in November or the last in October last, Mr. Dallam, a young man who acted as deputy under Mr. Blair as clerk of the court of appeals, went to Capt. Bibb's room where said arms were, in the night, and told Capt. Bibb, Mr. Blair wanted some muskets, and Bibb loaned Dallam 12 or 14 muskets, which he carried to Blair's office, and they are yet there. Bibb did not see Blair that evening, but Blair has since informed him that he wanted said guns to defend his possession of the papers. It appears that the old court sat on Friday before the first Monday in November, and the Legislature commenced its sessions on the first Monday in November. On the 8th inst, and the next day after the old court made the aforesaid order to take the papers, Capt. Bibb loaded eighteen of said muskets with powder and buckshot and screwed on the bayonets. To these facts Capt. Bibb testified himself, but refused to state the objects of this loading and fixing the bayonets on said muskets. It appeared by other testimony, that Capt. Bibb had said that he had loaded said guns to resist the execution of the order of the old court.—That said guns were actually fired off at the time the H. R. adjourned on the 10th instant, within a short distance of the chamber where said body sat, as the members were passing out of the house.

Young Mr. Desha stated that he was present when the guns were loaded, and he supposed they were loaded for the purpose aforesaid; but he did not hear Capt. Bibb say so. He also stated, he had been spoken to by Mr. Blair to assist him, in defending him in the possession of the aforesaid papers, and that he considered himself bound to have done so either against the order of the court or the house of representatives.

The proof shows that divers persons had either been requested to assist Mr. Blair in forcibly retaining the papers or had voluntarily agreed to do so.

It appears, that Mr. Blair had informed the Governor he intended to use force in the defence of his possession of said papers.

It appears, that the public records and papers have been for some considerable time past, removed from the office where Mr. Blair formerly kept them and secreted, so that the citizens who have suits in the appellate court cannot see their papers, obtain copies of their title papers, which are on record in said office, or ascertain any fact or facts which their interest may require.

They would here state that they are fully convinced, that Mr. Blair is not the constitutional clerk of the court of appeals. He however claims to be such. The laws and his oath require him to keep his office open, and his records ready to be inspected by any citizen who may require the same. A large portion of the evidence of the titles to lands are in his possession. There is a daily call for these papers, and for copies by persons from every part of the state, yet in defiance of all law and all right, the originals cannot be seen nor copies obtained.

The foregoing statement of facts cannot but make on the minds of your committee the strongest impression of the awful crisis at which the judicial controversy which agitates the country has arrived.

Heretofore party spirit and unwise legislation have sufficiently blighted the prosperity of the once most prosperous part of creation. Yet in all our struggles and divisions, reason, and not brutal force, was alone appealed to.

Judging from the declaration of his excellency in the canvass for his present station, whatever the people desired was to be the supreme law of his administration. The threat in his message to resist the popular will, as evinced at the late election, was on that account heard with the greater surprise. Still that his excellency would openly or indirectly attempt to execute his threat, or that he would connive at the fact that others were preparing to shed the blood of his fellow citizens, and that he would use no efforts to prevent it, was not believed.

Nay, your committee must say, that they had fondly cherished a belief that there was an officer, nor pretended officer of this Government, that was ready to light up the torch of civil war and imbrue his hands in the blood of a brother: yet unwilling as they were to believe the fact, they are constrained to report to you, that bold arrangements have been made for these very purposes. Your committee, therefore, recommend the following resolution.

*Resolved, by the H. R. of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, that each and every citizen of this Commonwealth be advised and admonished to abstain from aiding and abetting F. P. Blair and his associates, in resisting or attempting to resist, the Sergeant of the Court of Appeals, in the execution of the order or process of said court, and all other attempts to excite commotions in the country, or to disturb the public peace and harmony.*

The report and resolution having been read and the question being propounded on the adoption of the resolution, a debate ensued which took a wide range, and became highly animated, and in some instances harsh. Most of the members accustomed to address the house participated. The debate lasted till after candle light.

Mr. Tarlton moved to amend the resolution by adding the following.

*Provided however, That no citizen of the Commonwealth either in his official or private capacity, shall attempt by force to rescue the papers now in the hands of F. P. Blair the clerk of the new court of appeals. Rejected 32 to 58.*

The question then recurred on the original resolution, which was adopted by the following vote.

YEAS—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Jas. Allin, Bainbridge, Blackburn, Breck, Breckenridge, Brown, Bruce, Bruton, Cosh, Cowan, Cox, Crittenden, Cunningham, Davis, Duke, Dunlap, Evans, Farmer, Ford, Gaines, Gibson, Gordon, Green, Grundy, Hansford, Hanson, Hardin, Harvey, Hitchenson, James, Lee, Logan, Marshall, Mays, M'Connell, Morris, Napier, New, Nuttall, Owens, Payne, Reed, Skyles, Slaughter, Stephens, Sterret, Street, Rich'd Taylor, Robt. Taylor, Z. Taylor, Timberlake, Thomasson, Turner, Underwood, Waddle, Walker, Watkins, Wilson, Wingate, Alex. White, Woodson, and Yantis—64  
NAYS—Messrs. J. J. Allin, Barbee, Chennoweth, Coombs, Ellison, Fletcher, Fulton, Haskin, Lackey, Martin, Maupin, M'Clanahan, M'Comas, Miller, M' Millan, M' flus, Perrin, Sanders, Spalding, Tarlton, Thomas, Wade, Ward, Wilcoxen and Sam. White—25.

### REPORT

Made in the House of Representatives, on the 15th December, by Mr. HARDIN, from the select committee, raised (in pursuance of resolutions offered by Mr. Gaines, and adopted on the 3d) to enquire whether the Court of Appeals had sustained, or had virtually decided against, the occupant laws of this state; with the resolutions, which accompanied the Report, and were adopted by the House.

The select committee to which was referred a resolution, directing an inquiry to be made, whether the Court of Appeals, in obedience to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, has decided the occupying claimant law null and void, and a violation of the constitution of the United States and the compact made with Virginia, has had that subject under consideration, and has given to it that attention which the importance of the subject required, and respectfully report thereupon:

That an act was passed by the legislature of this state, on the 27th of February, 1797, entitled an act concerning occupying claimants of land. That the judges composing the Court of Appeals, did, whenever the question came before them, either directly or incidentally, recognize the validity of the act of 1797; the decisions to that point are numerous, and can be found in 1st Bibb, pages 62 and 118; 2d Bibb, 305; 3d Bibb, 108, 298, and 373.—The people of Kentucky, from experience, were satisfied that the occupying claimant law of 1797 fell far short of doing them justice, and afforded a very inadequate remedy for the mischiefs which, from time to time, the occupants had to suffer. Different attempts were made in the legislature to amend the occupant laws, which for several successive years were defeated; but the people persevered in their efforts, and on the 31st of January, 1812 an act was passed, entitled "an act to amend an act, entitled an act concerning occupying claimants of land." When that act passed, great doubts were entertained of its constitutionality; the ablest men in the state were divided in opinion, and the Governor refused to approve and sign it, because he believed the enactment of it was forbidden by the compact between Kentucky and Virginia.

In 1815, spring term, the case of Fowler against Halbert was brought before the Court of Appeals. Judges Boyle, Logan and Owsley, composed the

court. In this case, the constitutionality of the occupant laws was presented for the direct decision of the court. A great diversity of opinion existed amongst the members of the bar, as to what would be the decision—the court met the question full and fair, and decided in favour of the occupants and that the laws were constitutional; which decision is to be found in 4th Bibb, page 52.

The Court of Appeals, consisting of Boyle, Logan and Owsley, part of the time; and of Boyle, Owsley and Rowan, part; and of Boyle, Owsley & Mills, the residue of the time, has given a number of decisions since the case of Fowler and Halbert, in favor of occupants being paid for their improvements, under the occupant laws; which decisions can be found in 4th Bibb, pages 395, 461, and 512 1st Marshall, pages 42, 187, 137, 364, 368, 246, 381, and 444. 2d Marshall, pages 25 and 485. 3d Marshall, pages 15, 59, 141, 202, 286 and 510. 1st Littell, 272. 2d Littell, 20, 86 and 280. 3d Littell, 447. 4th Littell, 315. 5th Littell, 20; 78, 157, and 305. Littell's select cases, 278. Monroe's reports, four cases, pages 36, 229, 149, and 264; and at the present term, in the case of Bodley against Gaither. The committee would here remark, that a number of these decisions were given since the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, of Green and Biddle. This committee is well aware that the joint committee last session, raised for the purpose of inquiring into the conduct of the Judges, has, in strong terms, intimated that the judges had, in effect, decided against the constitutionality of the occupant laws, and that the Governor, in his message at the present session, has insinuated the same thing; but the present committee invite the house and the people of Kentucky, to read the decisions here referred to, and decide who is right and who is wrong. The committee does not wish to be understood as casting any reflections upon the joint committee at the last session, or the Governor at the present; one has greatly mistaken the import of the decisions, and the other has been badly advised.

It has been asserted that the Court of Appeals will recognize the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States, and consequently, that they will be obliged ultimately to submit to the doctrine contained in the case of Green and Biddle. If the Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction, which is conceding all that is contended for yet the fault would not be in the judges, but the forms of the two governments and their peculiar organization. But the committee has no hesitation in avowing the fact to be, that the Judges, Boyle, Owsley and Mills, have denied the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, in relation to our occupant laws. A reference is here made to their decisions since that time, and particularly the one of Bodley and Gaither. When the grounds are examined upon which the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is based, it will be found to be, that the compact with Virginia is a contract, and that a violation of contract is prohibited by the constitution of the United States. The doctrine of the Court of Appeals is, that the legal obligation of the contract, is the remedy which is a part thereof; now it is manifest that there is no legal remedy to enforce a contract between sovereign powers, and hence it is sometimes called a treaty, and sometimes a compact. The only arbiter between sovereign states is arms, which has never been considered a legal remedy. That this is the doctrine of the Court of Appeals, the committee refer to the case of Jackson vs. Winn, 4th Littell, 326, in which case it is expressly decided, that the compact with Virginia, is no contract within the constitution of the United States, because there is no legal remedy to enforce it.

That the Judges of the Court of Appeals to wit, Boyle, Owsley and Mills, instead of having manifested a spirit of hostility against the occupants, have in the opinion of some over suspicious persons displayed too much of a kindred feeling, and partially towards them.

The Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Green and Litter, reported in Cranch, and to be found in 3d Bibb, 64, decided, that a demandant in a writ of right, could maintain the action, without ever having had actual possession. After that decision was given, the case of Speed and Buford came on for hearing before the Court of Appeals, in which case the same point was involved. The court refused to acknowledge the decision of the Supreme Court as authority; and decided that the demandant in a writ of right could not maintain his action, unless he proved he once had actual possession of the land in controversy, which saved to the settlers and occupants their land, in all cases after twenty years possession. The case is to be found in 3d Bibb, page 57. The Federal Court of this state has decided against the constitutionality of the limitation of seven years, to actions for land; but our Court of Appeals, has, in the case of Slaughter and Kendall, to be found in 1st Marshall, page 376, decided in favour of the law, and that the same was constitutional. Great doubts were at one time entertained what would be the limitation to suits in chancery, upon adverse entries for land; whether it should be twenty or thirty years. The thirty years limitation had most advocates. When the question was brought before the Court of Appeals, in the case of Reed and Glenn vs. Bullock; Littell's select cases page 512, the court decided in favour of the limitation of twenty years. The Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Green and Litter, above referred to, decided that a settler upon land, could not protect his possession, by showing a better title in a stranger, and that the person who sued him, did not own the land. The Court of Appeals, in the case of Colston and McVay, 1st Marshall, page 250, decided that an occupant could protect himself by showing a better title in any other person.

The committee has ascertained that the Court of Appeals, has in no one instance, in relation to the land claims of Kentucky, and the various suits which are brought to investigate the same, submitted to the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, but on the contrary, the Supreme Court has changed her decisions to conform to the opinions of the Court of Appeals, in the following particulars: First, the Supreme Court has conformed to the decision of the Court of Appeals, in relation to the limitation of twenty years, to a suit in chancery, upon adverse entries, in the case of Elmendorf, vs. Taylor and others; and the court has also changed the doctrine laid down in Green and Litter; and in the case of Green and Lancaster, has decided that an occupant can set up the outstanding title of a stranger.

There is but one case, to wit, the Commonwealth vs. Morrison, decided by the Court of Appeals, in which opinion was written by Judge Rowan, in which, the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is acknowledged. In that opinion the court decided that the act of Congress chartering the Bank of the United States, was unconstitutional; over which opinion, when it declared an act of Con-

gress void, the constitution of the United States gave the Supreme Court appellate jurisdiction.

Upon what authority the Governor, in his message said, that the Court of Appeals, composed of Judges Boyle, Owsley, and Mills, was "a rate always ready to open at the summons of an enemy," this committee is at a loss to conjecture; for surely, such a heavy and grievous charge ought not to be made without some cause, and yet your committee is unable to find any.

The Governor in his message, has said that the new court, "is a tower of strength, to resist the encroachments of the Federal Judiciary." Your committee is unable to find any authority or decision of the new court, that would warrant this assertion.

In the case of Dougherty vs. Triplett, the court has strongly intimated an opinion, that the occupant cannot be paid for improvements made five years before the appointment of commissioners.—This decision destroys every beneficial effect of all our occupant laws and does not oppose "a tower of strength" to the doctrine laid down in the case of Green and Biddle. If the committee were to judge from the political life of the Chief Justice of that court, it would be authorized to draw a strong inference, that he was unfriendly to occupants in every point of view. The journals will show that he voted against the seven years limitation act. In 1809, he voted against a bill to amend the occupant laws. In 1820, he voted against another occupant bill. The committee can hardly believe that these votes of Mr. Barry, and the decision in the case of Dougherty and Triplett, above referred to, can be the certain indications given by the new court, to the governor, that that court will be this "tower of strength," and yet the committee can ascertain no other evidences furnished the Governor, to warrant him in making the assertion.

It is with great pain and anguish, that the committee has witnessed for some years past, the encroachments of the Federal Judiciary; and the committee does most solemnly protest against the invasion of that department of the government of the United States, upon the sovereign rights of Kentucky.—The committee denies the constitutional power of the Federal Judges, to make such rules as have been promulgated by that court; and they also deny the constitutional power of the Supreme Court to give a number of decisions lately pronounced by that tribunal, and particularly, the unwarrantable interference of the Supreme Court in the internal policy of Kentucky. But how, and in what manner, the Judges, Boyle, Owsley and Mills, are to be visited, scourged and punished for the sins of the Federal Judiciary, the Governor has not informed the legislature, unless broad and round assertions are taken for facts. Those Judges have neither aided or abetted the Federal Judiciary, in its decisions and rules, nor have they in any way or shape, recognized their obligatory effect.—The committee submit the following resolutions:

*Resolved, That the Judges Boyle, Owsley and Mills, have, in the opinion of this house, uniformly sustained the constitutionality of the occupant law, and an assertion to the contrary, is unfounded in fact.*

*Resolved, That Judges Boyle, Owsley and Mills are not accountable, in any way, for the acts of the Federal Judiciary.*

### REPORT.

Of the Committee on the part of the Senate to confer in relation to the Court of Appeals.

The committee on the part of the Senate, raised under a joint resolution, to confer with a committee on the part of the House of Representatives in relation to the Court of Appeals, beg leave to report, that they submitted to the committee on the part of the House of Representatives the propositions contained in the papers marked A. & B. in answer to which they received the reply marked C. to which your committee returned the response marked D. which closed the conference.—They are pained to say, that their efforts have been unsuccessful.—They did hope that this disagreeable controversy would be ended by the exertions of the joint committee, without any sacrifice or compromise of principle on either part, and they solace themselves with the reflection that they have done every thing in their power to produce that end.

JAS. W. DENNY, Ch'n.  
JOEL YANCEY,  
YOUNG EWING,  
JOHN POPE,  
ANDREW S. HUGHES,  
JAMES ALLEN.  
(A.)

The committee on the part of the Senate raised to confer with the committee on the part of the House of Representatives in relation to the Court of Appeals offer the following propositions:

1st. The Appellate Court to be constituted on equal and reciprocal terms.

2d. All the individuals claiming to be judges of the Court of Appeals to yield their pretensions and a new Court to consist of four judges (without regard to party) to be formed as may be agreed on.

3d. Or two of the late Judges and two of the present Judges.

4th. Or (if the committee of the House of Representatives prefer it) six Judges to be appointed, the old Judges to be three of them, to receive new commissions with a salary of \$1000 per annum.

The committee of the House of Representatives may have choice of the above propositions, and in case of the acceptance of either, the reorganizing act of last session and the act regulating the salaries of the Judges of the Court of Appeals to be repealed, and in case of the acceptance of the fourth proposition, it will be provided by law that when the number of Judges shall be reduced by death, resignation or removal to three, the salary shall be \$1500, and the act of December 19th 1796 to be re-enacted, and all other laws in relation to the Court of Appeals in force prior to 24th December 1824, to be revived.

The foregoing propositions are made with a view of pointing out the several practicable means of restoring tranquility to the country; and for the purpose of making known to the committee on the part of the House of Representatives, the choice of the propositions that the committee of the Senate would themselves prefer the following bill is proposed.

(B.)

An act to amend the act establishing the Court of Appeals, and to repeal the act reorganizing a Court of Appeals, passed the 24th day of December 1824, and for other purposes.

§ 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the Court of Appeals shall hereafter consist of four Judges, who shall be commissioned according to law, any three of whom shall constitute a court: one of them shall be commissioned and called the Chief Justice of Kentucky and the others the 2d, 3d, and 4th Judges.

§ 2. That the act approved December 19th 1796



commencing with the second section, be and the same is hereby revived and re-enacted from and after the passage of this act; and the Judges of the Court of Appeals, commissioned under this act, shall hereafter be governed by the same in all its provisions.

§ 3. That all other acts or parts of acts concerning the Court of Appeals, which were in force prior to the 24th day of December, 1821, (except so much as gives any salary to the Judges of the Court of Appeals,) shall be, and the same is hereby re-enacted from and after the passage of this act.

§ 4. That no law which shall have passed according to the forms required by the constitution, shall be declared unconstitutional without the unanimous concurrence of all the Judges in open Court.

§ 5. That the Judges of the Court of Appeals commissioned according to this act, shall hereafter receive a salary of 1200 dollars each, to be paid quarterly yearly, and to commence from the time said Judge shall take his oath of office respectively out of any money in the Treasury receivable as public revenue.

§ 6. That the act entitled an act to repeal the acts organizing the Court of Appeals, approved December 24th, 1821, and the act to regulate the salaries of the Judges of the Court of Appeals and for other purposes, approved January 1825, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

(C.)

The committee appointed on the part of the House of Representatives to confer with a like committee on the part of the Senate in relation to the Court of Appeals, has had the propositions of the committee of the Senate under consideration and in answer thereto report:

That the committee cannot accept of the proposition for six judges, because the number is too great and a court thus organized would be unfit for business. In addition to that, the situation of the treasury forbids such a measure and public sentiment would not sanction it.

The proposition for four Judges is equally inadmissible. First, because it compels the House of Representatives to recognize the power in the Legislature to reorganize the judges of the Court of Appeals out of office when they have solemnly voted that such a power did not belong to the Legislature, but to the people. This objection likewise applies to the proposition for six judges.

Secondly, it compels them to turn men out of office who in their opinion do not deserve it, when the constitution says the cause of removal shall be reasonable.

Thirdly, it is putting the majority of the House of Representatives in the power of the Governor, who in this particular controversy, does not stand in the attitude of an impartial umpire between the contending parties, but as an avowed partizan on the new court side of the question.

The Committee for the House of Representatives would here remark, that in the event of a resignation of the Judges whom the committee on the part of the Senate are pleased to denominate late judges, they would not insist on their reappointment. They protest against every proposition predicated upon the idea that they are engaged in a struggle for men. To settle the limit of legislative power constitutes the great object of the house of Representatives.

The committee submit the following propositions on the part of the House of Representatives:

1st. To add a fourth Judge to the Court of Appeals, the salary to be reduced to twelve hundred dollars each annually, to be paid in Commonwealth's paper. That no law shall be declared unconstitutional unless the court is unanimous. That the act which passed last session reorganizing the Court of Appeals and the act fixing the salary shall be repealed. If this proposition is not accepted on the part of the committee of the Senate, then the committee on the part of the House of Representatives offer this 2nd, proposition.

That the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Judges of both courts, Senators and Representatives shall all resign, and submit the whole question again to the people, to which tribunal a reference of all great fundamental principles of Government ought to be made.

(D.)

The Committee from the Senate have received from the committee of the House of Representatives their reply to the propositions which the former had the honor this morning to present, and have also received two propositions from the latter committee.

The Committee on the part of the Senate can declare with the most sincerity, that when they entered into these conferences, it was with an earnest hope, that the distractions of the country would be terminated by their labours, and with a confident belief, that it might be effected without any sacrifice of principle on either side of this great political contest, they regret to say, that the hopes which they had indulged, are destroyed, and the dreary prospect is left to them and their country of a continued controversy without promise of a speedy termination or any alleviation of the bitterness with which it has been waged.

It has been our aim to present nothing to the committee on the part of the House of Representatives to which they profess, and all our propositions have been made with frankness and sincerity. The first presented by us, which contemplates the resignation of the old and new Judges, and the appointment of four new Judges, without regard to party, is that which would be most acceptable to us and we believe, to the country in general. You say this proposition "is inadmissible, because it compels the House of Representatives to recognize the Judges of the Court of Appeals out of office," because "it compels them to turn men out of office, who in their opinion, do not deserve it" and because "it is putting the majority of the House of Representatives in the power of the Governor."

Surely the committee from the House of Representatives have wholly mistaken both the language and tenor of the proposition. It is, in so many words, predicated on all the individuals claiming to be Judges of the Court of Appeals "yielding their pretensions." How then does it compel the House of Representatives to recognize the power of the Legislature to reorganize the Judges of the Court of Appeals out of office? or "compel them to turn men out of office, who in their opinion do not deserve it?" The committee from the Senate cannot believe that either the old or new Judges would for a moment refuse to resign their pretensions, did they know it to be the wish of every party in the Legislature, when the object was to quiet the troubles of their country. Indeed, you admit that they would do so in your last proposition, which promises their resignation whenever that proposition shall be accepted to.

The Committee from the Senate are at a loss to conceive how the acceptance of their first proposition, can "put the majority of the House of Representatives in the power of the Governor." By a solemn pledge to appoint two from each political party, the Governor has in fact, put himself in their power. He has put it in their power to secure an equality in the Court of Appeals, and to end this unfortunate and disastrous contest in a manner which should compromise no principle, give an able court and restore confidence and peace to a distracted country. That this pledge would be faithfully released, the committee from the House of Representatives have no cause to doubt. Indeed they have the collateral pledges of many honorable men, to which we do not hesitate to add our own. It is peace which we, and we believe, the Governor most earnestly desire, and hence it has been placed to the power of the House of Representatives to dictate who shall constitute one half of the Court of Appeals.

But thinking it possible that the House of Representatives might be desirous to retain a portion of the old Judges, we reluctantly submitted our second proposition, founded on perfect equality and reciprocity, proposing to retain two of the new Judges. We did not wish to retain any of the present incumbents or former judges, because we believed a new set, who had not so deeply participated in the feelings and agitations peculiar to the times, would better unite and secure the confidence of the country. But to obtain an end so desirable as peace to the country, we were willing to sacrifice something of our own opinions and feelings, and accept two of the old Judges as members of the Court. Nay more. Had you preferred it, we would, although much against our inclination, have consented that the whole three old Judges should be retained, associating with them three more with the express condition that their salaries should not exceed \$1000 each, and that on the resignation of three: the court should thereafter consist only of that number. The burden on the treasury would have been \$2000 less than the present salaries, and as a temporary expedient to end the controversy and restore peace, public sentiment would certainly have sanctioned it. But this last and to us most disagreeable, alternative is, like all the rest, wholly inadmissible with you.

You reject a compromise which excludes all individuals of both the old and new Court.

You reject one which includes two of your Judges and promises them perpetual continuance of salary and judicial power.

What ground do you leave us to hope for a settlement of our great controversy? We turn for it in vain to your propositions and the incidents attending their presentation.

Your first proposition contemplates the repeal of the act of last session, and an unqualified acknowledgment on our part of the late Judges as still the constitutional Judges of the Court of Appeals, and when we have thus abandoned our principles and acknowledged our errors, you will suffer us to associate a fourth judge with Messrs. Boyle, Owsley and Mills. We would consider the acceptance of the proposition as an acknowledgment that we were guilty of legislative perjury in voting for an unconstitutional act, and for thus humiliating and disgracing ourselves, you would accord to us one fourth of the Court of Appeals. If we were capable of acceding to this proposition, we should not deserve to have one Judge of our party upon the bench; but ought to be branded by you and all honest men with censure and execration.

Your second proposition is no less extraordinary.

By the caption of your propositions, as well as the resolution in pursuance of which we were appointed, we learn that your powers as well as ours extend only to the subject of the Court of Appeals. Yet, under the instructions of the General Assembly, to confer for the exclusive and specific purposes of putting an end to the anarchy which exists in relation to that Court, you ask us to transcend our powers and agree not only that the Senate which deputed us with powers thus limited, shall dissolve itself, but also that the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, of whose constitutional existence there is no doubt, over whom the Senate itself have no power, and who are no parties in this negotiation, shall also abandon their posts. You scarcely expected us to say, that we have no power to accept such a proposition; for this fact must be known to you, equally with ourselves. It pains us to say, that such propositions, made without authority to accept them, look too much like managing this subject with a view rather to defeat than promote an adjustment of this important matter, a consummation which is ardently desired by the houses who appointed us to confer, and the people for whom we act.

Finally, in neither of your propositions, do we see any thing in which we can concur consistently with our duty, our principles and our honor, except the reduction of the Judges salaries to \$1200. On that point, the Senate have already shewn a disposition to meet the views of the House of Representatives. And since all compromise on reciprocal terms, is pronounced inadmissible, we will also recommend to the Senate the reduction of the number of the present Judges to three, in which we shall hope to receive the aid of the House of Representatives. With the conviction that we have done every thing which, in honor and honesty we could do, to heal the afflictions of our country we leave the consequences to the people whom we serve.

#### APPEAL

Of the undersigned Members of the Legislature to the People of Kentucky.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

It was the earnest hope of each one of us, designated, as it was the expectation of the great mass of the people that the Legislature which had just closed its session, would have put an end to the anarchy in the judicial department of our government, which so vitally affects the most essential interest of our country. To us it seemed that nothing could so certainly and effectually accomplish this end, as a general resignation of all those who claim to be Judges of the Court of Appeals, and the appointment of men indiscriminately from the two great political parties, to constitute that court. By their votes at several successive elections, the people had exhibited a settled dissatisfaction with the decisions and conduct of the old Judges, and by their votes at the last election, they had expressed their dissatisfaction with the arrangements of last winter. It was therefore apparent, that one part of the community would never be reconciled to the restoration of the old Judges, and another would be equally averse to the continuance of the new.

Impressed with these truths, the Governor, in his message at the opening of the session, gave a solemn pledge, that in case a general resignation could be effected, he would appoint to that court, two men of each political party.

We all urged this course upon the majority, as the only one which could effectually quiet the troubles of the country, and we pledged our faith and our honor, that if it were once adopted, the Governor would appoint from their party, any two suitable men recommended by themselves.

A committee of the Senate actuated by the same pacific spirit, addressed a letter to both the old and new Judges, requesting to know of them, whether if our difficulties could be thus settled, they would resign all their pretensions. To this the new Judges answered, that they were ready to resign at any moment when such a step could give quiet to their country. The old Judges answered, that they would not resign, and treated the suggestion with great indignity.

Although the door to a compromise seemed thus closed by the refusal of these three men to accord to what we believe to be not only right in itself, but the earnest desire of the country, yet did we determine to drain the cup of conciliation to the very dregs. We therefore, solicited a committee of conference, for the purpose of devising some way to compromise this important matter, without a sacrifice of principle on either side. A committee was appointed; and on our side it was proposed, as the measure most agreeable to us, and in our opinion most satisfactory to our country, that the old and new Judges should both resign; that the act of last session should be modified or repealed; and that four Judges, two from each political party, should be appointed to constitute the court. On the opposite party should not consent to give up all the old Judges, it was proposed, for the sake of peace, and not because we thought it the best mode that a court should be formed out of two of the old and two of the new Judges. Or, if they were so obstinate as to yield up none of their Judges, some of us were willing that the court should be constituted of the three old Judges associated with

three from the other side, with salaries of \$1,000 each, with the provision that no vacancy should be filled in the court, until after the number should be reduced to four, by death or resignation. This was a bitter pill and the last resort. But some of us thought the people would prefer even such a compromise, to a continued strife.

Yet all these propositions were rejected by the friends of the old Judges. In their stead they proposed that the reorganizing act should be repealed, the old Judges reorganized by us, and then they would agree to add to them a fourth Judge. Or, if we declined this, they proposed that old and new Judges, the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Senators and representatives, should all resign. To the former proposition we could not accede, because it required such of us as had voted for the reorganizing act, to acknowledge that we had violated the constitution and were guilty of legislative perjury, and all of us to admit that to be true which we believe to be false. Nor could most of us accede to the latter proposition, because it embraced those who are out of our control, because it would throw the country into a state of anarchy and confusion, worse than that from which we sought to be delivered; because there was no dispute to settle about the constitutional powers of the Governor, Lt. Governor and Senate, because the members of the House of Representatives refused to pledge themselves not to be candidates at the succeeding election and thereby place themselves on a level with the Governor, who is prohibited by the constitution, or the Lieutenant Governor, who could not have a chance to offer again at the next election; and because it was a mere excuse in the majority, to shield themselves from rejecting a just and equal compromise. Thus was this negotiation broke off, with the full conviction on our part, that it was the intention of the friends of the old Judges to evade and defeat every effort at a compromise.

This conviction was confirmed beyond the possibility of a doubt, by a subsequent event. Mr. Pope, a warm friend of the old Judges, anxious that the Legislature should not disperse without giving quiet to the country, and at the request of two of the old Court Party in the House of Representatives, draughted and reported to the Senate a bill of compromise, which he believed would not compromise his own principles or those of his party. This bill repealed the act of last session, and was required, and contemplated that the Court should consist of six Judges, of whom the old Judges were to be three, with salaries of \$1000 each; that they should all be re-commissioned, and that after a resignation of two, the court should consist of four only. Although we did not like any compromise which went to restore the old Judges in any shape, yet some of us believed that in this way we could have an equal chance for justice, and that they could do no essential injury, and being anxious to restore quiet to the country, voted for this bill, with a confidence that two of the Judges would soon resign, and that all our troubles would soon be quieted without further turmoil or the surrender of any principle. The bill passed the Senate by a majority of five votes. When it came to the House of Representatives, it was assailed by the friends of the old Judges with the utmost violence. Many of them came out and denounced all compromise as dishonourable & impracticable, and without letting the bill go to a second reading, that it might, if possible, be so amended as to be unobjectionable, which was urged by some of their own party and many of us, it was rejected on the first reading by a vote of fifty four to thirty five. And so great was their violence, that those of their own party, who supported this pacific measure are now denounced and abused by them for this attempt to quiet the troubles of their country.

While we have been thus striving, at the sacrifice of every thing but our principles, to give peace to our country, the course of violence, proscription and usurpation pursued by the old judges, and the majority of the House of Representatives, is without a parallel in the history of free government. Before the Legislature met, and without waiting to hear the voice of the people through their general Assembly, the only way in which it can reach judicial officers, the old Judges met, elected a clerk made an order for the delivery of the papers to him and proceeded to exercise judicial power. Almost as soon as the House of Representatives was organized, a majority of that body resolved, that the act of the last session reorganizing the Court of Appeals, was unconstitutional, and that Boyle, Owsley and Mills were still judges of that Court. They next passed an act for the repeal of that act; but before the Senate had time to pass it, again declared the act of last session void, and sent a committee to enquire why the old judges could not progress with business, and as was understood to wrest the papers from the actual Clerk and deliver them over to the Clerk elected by them. Here a majority of one House assumed the power of the whole Legislative, Judicial and Executive departments of the government. They virtually attempted the repeal of an existing law, declared what was the construction of the constitution, and attempted to carry their decision into effect. This outrageous interference with the Court of Appeals, which they have always declared to be independent of the Legislature, ended in resolutions again declaring the old judges the only constitutional judges and advising them to take the papers themselves. In obedience to this recommendation, they made an order to their Sergeant directing him to seize the papers and deliver them over to Mr. Swigert. These violent proceedings, and the threats uttered on the Legislative floor and out of doors compelled the Clerk, with the motive of avoiding violence and a breach of the public peace, to close his office and cease public business.

They next resolved, without asking the concurrence of the Senate, that the Auditor and Treasurer ought not to pay the salaries of the judges; thus attempting to render null and void an act of assembly, which not one of them denies to be constitutional and binding on all the officers of the government.

They next resolved, without asking the concurrence of the Senate, that the Reporter of the Court of Appeals ought not to publish the opinions of the new Judges, and even presented a resolution from one of their committees, that he ought to be held a public debtor, for \$250 drawn by him in pursuance of law for that duty. Thus attempting to exercise the duty of the Attorney General in instructing public officers in their duty, and endeavoring to control them in the exercise of their legal judgment and discretion.

On a bar rumor that a citizen of Frankfort had loaned certain muskets in his possession, they raised a committee to exert from him and others, their motives or this step, violation of the constitution, which guarantees to every citizen the right to keep and bear arms in self defence. They represent this incident which, by the evidence taken by themselves, was proved to be wholly private, and intended for defensive purposes, only to be used in repelling any lawless assault which might be made with arms to take the papers of the Court of Appeals from the Clerk, as had been threatened by the late Judges in their order directing their sergeant to take them by force, without legal authority, as we believe, as a public attempt to intimidate and threaten the performance of their duty. In all this they have committed an outrage on a right most dear to a freeman—that of keeping arms for the defence of his person and his liberty, which no true Kentuckian will surrender but with his blood.

They have declared in one of their preambles, that they knew no new causes of alarm when the Rules adopted by the federal Judges for the Kentucky district in pursuance of which the property and persons of debtors within this State, sued in that court, are disposed of at the arbitrary will of two men, who are responsible to the people of Kentucky, either as Legislators or as Judges, were public and notorious.

They have insulted the Executive power by inquisitorial resolutions, and when they have got his reply, refused to print it in time to be disseminated

before the close of the session, while they so misused it as to print their own comments.

They have offered by a resolution of the House of Representatives, without the concurrence of the Senate or the approval of the Governor, to instruct our Senators to Congress, and request our representatives; a thing which has never before been attempted, except by the joint vote of the whole legislative body, and affords a specimen of the unequalled assumption of unconstitutional powers by the majority of the present House of Representatives.

They have reiterated the assertion, that the last Legislature nearly doubled the taxes, but have refused to reduce the amount to be collected upon the valuations made under that act, upon the frivolous pretence, that it was impracticable, while many of us opposed a reduction because we knew the charge of their being doubled, as reported and promulgated in every part of the State, to be incorrect.

We have raised our voices and votes against these outrages upon the constitution of our country, and the rights of our citizens. In vain have we opposed mildness to violence, in vain have we depicted the horrors of anarchy and civil war which threaten our beloved country, and called for compromise and peace. In vain have we shown, that the resignation of three men, who surely would yield at the united request of the people's representatives, would in a moment, hush the tumult and allay the storm that rages around us. It is the obstinacy of three men, supported by a few devoted lawyers, which keeps the State in an uproar, and it is to perpetuate their power, that they hazard the peace and happiness of our country.

It cannot be expected, that a Legislature, one branch of which has exhibited so much violence, and spent so much time and money in passing vain resolutions, could do much for the benefit of the country. The following measures of a general nature, have however, been adopted:

The time of the meeting of the Legislature, has been changed from the first Monday in November to the first Monday in December.

The salaries of the Circuit Judges have been reduced from \$1,200 to \$1,000; those of the Commonwealth's Attorneys, from \$600 to \$300; that of Secretary of State, from \$1,000 to \$750; of the Auditor, from \$2,000 to \$1,500, of the Attorney General, from \$600 to \$300; that of President of the Commonwealth's Bank, from \$1,500 to \$750; of Cashier and first clerk, from \$1,200 to \$1,000 each; and the second Clerk of the principal Bank and all the Clerks of the Branches, have been dispensed with.

The mode of taking in lists of taxable property, has been altered, and a commissioner is to be appointed for the purpose in each militia company, to act without compensation, which will save to the State upwards of \$3,000 annually.

The acts granting indulgence to the Green river and Tellico settlers, have been continued one year, and the owners of such claims are permitted to pay for them at the rate of \$10 per 100 acres, within twelve months from the first of February next; lands forfeited for non payment of the state price, are permitted to be located at the same price after the first of February, 1827; the titles acquired under five dollar warrants, located on forfeited lands, are confirmed on the payment of five dollars more per 100 acres, reserving all rights of redemption, &c. until February 1st, 1827, after which all right of redemption is to cease, except as to infants, &c.

Some other unimportant general acts were passed. We were anxious to reduce the number of Judges of the Court of Appeals to three, and their salaries to \$1,200 each, and a bill passed through the Senate for that purpose; but the friends of the old Judges in the House of Representatives refused to pass it, unless it were so worded as to secure the payment of the salaries to the old Judges; thus leaving the salaries at \$2,000 for the sole purpose, as we believe, of furnishing themselves with an electioneering weapon in another contest. It is still our wish to reduce the number of Judges and the salaries, and we pledge ourselves to support these measures, unless, in relation to the number of Judges, it becomes necessary to preserve it for the purpose of effecting an equal compromise.

Fellow citizens, we now return to your bosom, with a consciousness that we have done all we could do to promote your peace and happiness. The three old Judges stand in the path of conciliation and harmony. No man can deny, that they could, at any moment during the late session, have ended the turmoil with a word. The new Judges stood ready to hand in their resignations in an instant, if the old would make the like sacrifice. Ought they not to have done it? Must this state be forever kept in an uproar by THREE MEN? Cannot they make this sacrifice for their country?

We appeal to candid and moderate men of all parties—men who are not lawyers, interested in supporting their friends, as Judges, whether this great State ought to be convulsed by the obstinacy of three men. Even if they were right in believing the act reorganizing their Court to be unconstitutional, ought they not as good men, patriots and peaceful citizens, to resign their pretensions and give way to an arrangement which will restore us the sweets of peace and social intercourse, and the regular administration of Justice?

Judges Trimble and Davidge of the new Court have resigned, and F. W. S. Grayson, Attorney General, and Robert P. Henry, a member of Congress, men of fine talents and unexceptionable characters, have been appointed in their places. Although we believe the new Court superior to the old in ability and correct principle, yet, are we willing to meet our adversaries in any just and equal compromise which they may be disposed to offer; and we have no doubt that the Judges of the new Court will stand ready to surrender their commissions whenever their country shall demand the sacrifice. We are, therefore, ready, as we have been during the late session, to meet those who are opposed to us in principle, in any equal arrangement which shall give the country a tribunal whose authority shall be unquestioned by any party. We invite all moderate men and lovers of peace to unite with us on this ground; and if the old Judges continue still to refuse a surrender of their pretensions by a resignation, the constitutionality of which cannot be doubted, we leave it to all to say, whether they ought not to be thrust out in such a manner as shall satisfy even their own minds, and leave them not the shadow of a pretence for claiming judicial power.

Young Ewing,	Elis Barbee,
William B. O'Bannon,	Samuel White,
Jesse Daniel,	Joseph Perrin,
John Forsythe,	W. M. Clanton,
Thompson Ward,	Joseph Haskin,
Joel Varney,	William Wade,
P. Barrett,	John J. Allen,
J. J. Cochran,	Samuel Fulton,
Wm. Worthington,	M. W. Hall,
James Allen,	James Ellison,
J. W. Denney,	Adin Coombs,
Rodes Smith,	James J. Millin,
C. H. Allen,	L. Sanders Jr.,
Samuel Darciss,	E. F. Nuttall,
P. N. O'Bannon,	E. M. Cormas,
Andrew S. Hughes,	J. Daniel,
H. B. Mayo,	W. Spalding,
J. Durlay,	R. D. Maybin,
B. Selby,	W. Thomas,
W. Wood,	A. Luckey,
Robert J. Ward,	Richard R. Lee,
James Turlton,	Robert Samuel,
Thomas Fletcher,	Solomon Carter,
L. C. Chennoweth,	E. W. Napier,
Robert Martin,	Stephen Mullens,
James Miller,	

December 21st, 1825.



# THE GAZETTE

EDITED BY JOHN BRADFORD

TERMS  
OF THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE FOR 1826.

For one year in advance, specie, . . . . . 2 50  
Six months, do do . . . . . 1 50  
Three months, do do . . . . . 1 00  
If the money is not paid in advance or within three months after subscribing, the price will be one third more—No paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.

FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 13, 1826.

We have this day given the address to the people by the majority of the Senate and minority of the House of Representatives in the last legislature: As this address was not an official act we should not have published it until we had gone through all the official business of that body; but as all the opposition prints are publishing the address of the minority in the Senate and majority of the House of Representatives, we deemed it right that the people should have an opportunity of examining both sides of the question, and have therefore given it out of the order we first intended to pursue.

A motion was made in the senate of the United States on the 27th ult by Mr. Johnson of Kentucky for the division of the State into two judicial districts.

## TRUSTEES OF LEXINGTON.

On Saturday last the following gentlemen were elected Trustees for the present year viz.

David Megowan,	Wm. Hanson,
George Robinson,	John M. McCalla,
Joseph Logan,	Leslie Combs,
James M. Pike,	Charlton Hunt,
Thomas M. Hickey,	Richard Ashton,
Thomas Nelson,	

In the Kentucky Whig of the 12th inst.

Messrs: M. Flournoy  
R. J. Breckinridge,  
E. Warfield.

Are invited to become candidates for a seat in the next legislature, by a writer who signs himself—  
MANY VOTERS.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

## COUNTY COURT OF FAYETTE.

On Monday last, the County Court above named were called on to express their opinion on the great question which divides this Commonwealth. Daniel Mc. Payne Esq. had obtained a judgment in this court, on which an appeal had been taken. He obtained an order of dismissal of the appeal from the New Court of appeals, on which he moved the county court for an execution on the original judgment. This was opposed by Mr. Wickliffe on the ground, that the new court of appeals so called, was in reality no court, and their order of dismissal of no effect. He was opposed by Mr. Payne and Col. Hickey, when after a pretty full discussion, it was decided as the opinion of the court, that the order emanated from a constitutional tribunal, and was therefore binding. The only negative vote was Matthews Flournoy Esq. Thus even in the native dominions of Mr. Wickliffe his opinions and authority are disregarded some times, by the judges of our County court, as well as by many others of the independent citizens of this county.

SPECTATOR.

## MARRIED.

In Lexington on the 11th inst. by the Rev. N. Hall. Mr. LUTHER STEPHENS, to Miss ANN SKELMAN.  
On Wednesday evening last by the Rev. Dr. Fishback, Mr. JOSEPH MILWARD, to Miss ELIZA YOUNG.

## DIED.

In Shelby County on the 6th inst JOHN LOGAN Esq.

## STEAM FOUNDRY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that THE LEXINGTON STEAM FOUNDRY is now in operation at his old stand back of the Wool Carding Factory on Water Street opposite the lower Market where all kinds of CASTINGS in IRON or BRASS will be executed on the shortest notice.

WOOL CARDING MACHINES complete made of the most approved patterns.  
BELLS cast to all sizes.  
He will also furnish the WROUGHT IRON WORK and CASTINGS in sets for machinery or any part of it.  
CASH given for old COPPER, BRASS, IRON & PEWTER.

David A. Sayre.

Lexington January 12, 1826—2-1f.

## Mr. Edmund B. Pierson.

TAKE notice I shall attend at the office of Charles Humphreys in the town of Lexington on the 13th and 14th days of February 1826 to take the depositions of sundry witnesses to be read in evidence in a suit in Chancery depending in the Fayette Circuit court wherein I am complainant and you and others are defendants.

BAK. BLUNT.

January 12, 1826—2-3t.

## TAKEN UP

BY Thomas Steele near Shannon's meeting house one small Bay Mare,  
Six years old, fourteen hands high a small star, left eye out, appraised to thirty dollars before me.

THOMAS STEVENSON J. P. W. C.  
Oct 17th 1825—2-3t

## TOWN OFFICERS.

THE Board of Trustees of Lexington will proceed on Thursday the 19th inst to elect Watchmen Collector, Treasurer, Clerks of Markets &c. Candidates will please leave their names with the Clerk of the Board. By order,  
JOSEPH TOWLER Clk. B. T.  
Lex January 11, 1826—2-1f

## For Sale or Rent.

A SMALL two story House on Mulberry street pleasantly situated, there are a parlour, Kitchen and pantry, on the lower story, and three bed rooms on the Second Story, with convenient Cellars and Smoke house &c.—also a good Garden enquire of

WILLIAM MACBEAN.

January 5-1826—1-1f

## YOUNG EAGLE



WILL Stand the ensuing Season commencing 4th of March at the Farm of the subscriber on the Strode's road leading from Lexington to Winchester, and five miles from the former; for particulars see bills.

PARKER DUDLEY.

## THE celebrated Jack

### SANCHO.

kept formerly by Mr. Joseph Graves will likewise stand at the same place. P. D.  
January 9th 1826—2-1f

## NOTICE

WHEREAS my wife Sarah left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation. I therefore forwarn all persons from crediting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting.  
JAN. 6, 1826—1-3t

## NOTICE.

TAKEN out of the possession of a negro man in Lexington the following articles supposed to be stolen viz. a Coat, a pair of Pantaloon three shirts and a pair of socks, they appear to belong to a small man or lad, the owner can get them by applying to the subscriber and paying for this advertisement.

JOHN NORWOOD.

Lexington Jan. 5 1826—1-3t

## STRAYED OR STOLEN.

A BROWN HORSE, about six years old, fifteen hands high, star in the forehead, walks, paces and trots well; had on a Saddle Bridle, and one of Mixer's Spring Saddles, half worn, with Plated Stirrups, and blue Saddle Cloth. He broke loose or was taken from the post to which he was tied, before Capt. Fowler's door, about dark on the 28th of December. If at liberty will probably make towards Frankfort. I will reward any one liberally that shall take him up and return him to me in this place, or secure him so that I can get him.

W. T. BARRY.

Lexington, January 2, 1826—1-3t

## LOOK AT THIS!!!

AS the subscriber is determined to collect all his debts, that can be recovered by law, before he brings out any more goods, he requests all those indebted to him to call very shortly and pay them off, which will save expences, and greatly accommodate both the debtor and creditor. In the mean time, the undersigned will sell the goods on hand very low, by wholesale or retail, for CASH.

ALEX. PARKER.

Jan. 6, 1826—1-4w

## PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold, on Friday the 13th inst. at Miss Nancy Barr's farm, the former residence of Robert Barr, dec'd, one and a half miles from Lexington, two hundred head of stock Hogs; five first rate milch Cows, all giving milk at this time; six head of horses: one Wagon, and a Cart; one Carriage, and a neat family Dearborne, fitted for one horse; twenty Geese, from eighty to one hundred barrels of sound Corn in crib; a few articles of Household and Kitchen Furniture; together with a large variety of Farming Utensils. Terms CASH.

JESSE DAMPTON.

Jan. 6th 1825—1-2w

## GEORGE W. ANDERSON,

AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION MERCHANT, LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

BUSINESS entrusted to him will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. A general assortment of

## GROCERIES,

Of the best Quality, for Wholesale or Retail, will constantly be kept on hand, at the Stone House, corner of Cheapside, formerly occupied by Thomas Anderson.

Lexington, January 6, 1826—1-1f.

## Ohio Cheese and Flour,

50 BBL'S best OHIO FLOUR,  
30 Casks Western Reserve CHEESE of superior quality, just received and for Sale at the Store of.

G. W. ANDERSON.

January 6, 1826—1 f

## A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, at Lexington, Ky. on Dec. 31, 1825; which if not taken out before the first day of April, 1826, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

Allen, John	A	Abyrd, Cat
Allen, Martha W Miss		Allen, B W—2
Anderson, Wm M		Adams, Robert
Allender, Edward		Adams, Permelia
Anderson, Wm		Allen, Thos M
Arlotte, Mrs Martha		Allmatt, E R J—2
Akers, Rev Peter		
Barker, Elizabeth	B	Brighton, Hugh
Barnes, Abram		Bickham, B F—2
Ball, Thomas D		Browning, Perry
Bates, Martin L—2		Boyce, John
Brashear, Charles W		Bloods, Harvey
Brales, Daniel M		Boyce, Daniel
Barr, Robert R		Bosworth, Elizabeth
Brugens, Elisha		Bosworth B
Bartlett, Vincent		Boothe, J W
Brennagh, Capt G		Ballock, Wm F
Berry, Capt Thos		Burgiss, Catharine
Benning Perkins		Blythe, Miss Margaret
Berry, Richard		Byrnes, Morgan
	C	Catchings, Seymore—2
Cassell, Henry		Conway, Wm M—2
Clarke, Michael		Crittendon, T T (or Attorney)
Clark, James S		Collon, Mr
Carey, Lindwell		Cole, Jacob—2
Creath, Rev Jacob—2		Coppage, Thos
Cassey, Catharine		Curd, John M
Caldwell, Wm S		Cline, Hiram
Carter, Mary R		Comstock, Brown
Clark, Mrs Frances		Coons, Mary—2
Chandler, Henry		Codwise, H
Challen, Wm Jr		Clover, Stephen
Caldwell, John		Coleman, Horace
Clark, Wm		Cultman, J A
Collis, Francis		Cocks, Wm D
Carter, Sarah		Coffman, David
Crawford, Anderson		Conns, Mrs Nancy
Clark, John		
Calvert, Samuel		Deyarman, Abram
	D	Dunham, Col W A
Davies, Jas E		Duerson, Judith
Drake, Edmund		Dorton, James
Doke, Miss Lucy		Dowrey, Miss Rachel
Dunlap, George		
Demster, Jennett Miss		

Elder, James  
Ewing, Phil  
Flournoy, Eliza R  
Fawcette, John  
Fry, Miss Rachel—2  
Fitch, Azel—2

Graves, James—2  
Graves, Thos C  
Goss, Joseph  
Gamble, John H  
Glass, Mrs Sarah  
Givens, Thos J  
Gregg, Samuel  
Gregg, Darius

Harrison, Ann  
Halley, Hilary H  
Harris, Mrs E  
Harley, Wm  
Hardin, G W  
Haggins, Saml  
Hamilton, James—2  
Harris, Sarah  
Haulon, George  
Hart, Thos P  
Hawkins, Walker  
Harris, C W  
Hancock, Dr J O  
Hanley, Mr  
Hayne, Isaac W

Jones, Abraham  
Jackson, Jesse  
Isaac, Miss Jane M  
Johnson, Michael H  
Jones, Benjamin  
Jones, Levi  
Jacobs, G W

Kliser, John  
Kenny, Matthew  
Kahill, Mr—2  
Lake, Richard  
Lay, Abraham  
Lewis, Catharine  
Lea, Elijah  
Little, Hugh  
Longley, Rev John

Manner, Samuel  
May, Alfred  
Mahan, Alexander  
Mathes, Dr A K  
Milnard & Baxter  
Minter, James  
Milton, Eliah—2  
Morrison, David  
Moore, J W  
Moore, Elisha  
Moore, Mrs Nancy  
Mudd & Reed

Neele, Charles  
Naylor, Benjamin  
Noel, Miss Sarah  
Nicholson, James

Owen, Wm

Payne, Col H C—2  
Payne, D M  
Payne, Edward  
Patrick, T W  
Patrick, Robert  
Payton, Jacob  
Patterson, Leonard—2  
Patrick, Isaac  
Price, B  
Poot, Zachariah

Railey, Isham  
Ratnie, Dr G T  
Rawlings, Dr James  
Rehbrook, Naborn  
Rankin, Adam  
Raffinsoet, Q S  
Reed, Wm—2  
Reynolds, E G  
Richardson, Henry

Shannon, John  
Shackelford, Geo  
Stag, Daniel  
Shaw, John  
Shackelford, John  
Staley, Catharine  
Small, John  
Stanton, Wm  
Samuel, C  
Seely, Benj  
Sheriff of Fayette  
Stevens, Thos  
Stevenson, Mary  
Stevenson, Thomas  
Steele, Wm  
Shelby, Mary A  
Shields, Patrick

Tankesly, Fountain  
Taylor, Leonard  
Trimble, James  
Trepanier, F B  
Taylor, Saml  
Tall, B M  
Theobald, Saml  
Taylor, Charlotte  
Taylor, Miss Amanda  
Tompson, W W

Usher, Luke  
Veltner, C

Wallace, Thomas  
Walling, Henry  
Wallace, John  
Watkins, John  
Warner, Mrs Sarah  
Whealy, James  
Waner, Henry  
Wenzel, J C—5  
Weeks, Wm  
Webber, Susan  
Wilson, R S R  
Wills, A L  
Williams, Levi  
White, Wm  
Wilson, Nancy

Young, Leaving

Persons calling for Letters in the above list, will please say they are advertised.  
J. PICKLIN, P. M

## Morocco Manufactory.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the above business in Lexington on Main Street; and from a long experience in one of the principal cities in Europe, and the United States also; he flatters himself he will produce articles in his line equal to any in the Union suitable for Shoe Makers, Hatters, Coach Makers, Saddlers and Book Binders which he will sell twenty per cent less than imported skins. This he hopes will induce the consumers in the Western Country to give a preference to their own manufacture.

N. A constant supply of hatters WOOL on hand.  
PATRICK GLOHEGAN.  
January 13th, 1825—2-1f

## Iron and Castings.

RED River and State Iron works are now in operation, a constant supply of Iron of the first quality, and a general assortment of Castings will be constantly kept, in the old Iron Store, on short street below the Jail—by  
WILLIAM MACBEAN Agent  
For RICHARD HAWES.

January 5 1826—1-1f

## TO THE PUBLIC.



I OFFER for sale, the tract of LAND whereon I now live, in the county of Jessamine, on Big Hickman creek, where the Paint Lick road crosses Hickman, and about 4 and a half miles southeast of Nicholasville. It contains about 163 acres, fifty of which is in cultivation, and the balance well timbered. There is also an EXCELLENT DISTILLERY and GRIST MILL on the premises—the former large enough to contain four stills—and two Stills with all the needful apparatus for distilling, now ready, which I will also dispose of should the purchaser of the land desire to have them. Big Hickman as a valuable mill stream, is well known—and my three springs of excellent never failing water for family and stock use, renders the whole desirable and valuable;—added to this I have an Apple Orchard of one hundred young trees just beginning to bear, and of the choicest and best fruit.

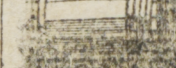
The title is indisputable, and the terms will be made accommodating and easy—a negro or two that would command money, would (if required by the purchaser) be taken in part payment.

Any person who wishes to engage in Distilling or Milling, and sawing plank, the timber for which is extremely convenient and valuable, can be accommodated by applying to the subscriber on the premises. He has all the apparatus for carrying on the Sawmill, the race to which, is in complete repair—and also an excellent MILLS AW to dispose of. Apply to the subscriber on the premises.

WM. OLDS.

December 23d. 1825.—52-3t\*1 25

## FOR SALE.



NEW ORLEANS SUGAR, Coffee and Rice by the barrel—Sugar kettles by the Ton or Retail &c. &c. at the most reduced prices for Cash.

DAVID A. SAYRE.

Lex Dec 20th 1825—52-3t\*

## WHEAT.

THE highest price in CASH will be given for good Merchandise.

## WHEAT

At the ALLUVIAN MILLS in Lexington, where may be always had, Superfine

## FLOUR

And excellent CORN MEAL.

JOSEPH FARNETT.

Dec. 16th 1825.—50—1f

## Mercer Circuit Set October Term 1825

JOHN HANLY Compt against WILLIAM LEWIS Deft

## IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the Complainant by his Counsel and filed his Bill of revisor herein against Nimrod Manyfe Esq or Adm'r of the Decedent Wm Lewis and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the said Manyfe is no inhabitant of this Commonwealth and he having failed to appear and answer the Complainant's Bill herein according to law and the rules of this Court. On the motion of the Complainant therefore by his Counsel it is ordered that unless the said Defendant Manyfe do appear here on or before the first day of the next April Term of this Court and answer the Complainant's Bills herein that the same will be taken against him as confessed and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in two Calender months successively in some public Newspaper of this Commonwealth authorised by law to make such publications.

A Copy—Teste,

PHIL. T. ALLEN C. C.

November 25 1825—47—2m.

## SAMUEL ELLIS

## SURGEON DENTIST.

TENDERS his services to the public in the various branches of his profession.

He inserts artificial Teeth in the best possible manner and performs all the other operations necessary to restore diseased teeth and gums and certain to preserve them in a healthy state. He will attend on Ladies at their dwellings when requested; at present he occupies a room at Mrs. S. Keens Inn where he may be found at all times.  
Dec 15th 1825—50—3t.\*

## TO RENT,

THAT well known stand in Lexington,

## The Bell Tavern,



Situated at the lower end of Main street, a large and commodious house with fourteen rooms, nine of which have fireplaces, one, a spacious hall room, a excellent kitchen, with cellars under the whole,—a good Stable, Carriage-house, Granary and Cow-house, with a Well of excellent and never failing water—also, a stone piling-house, Washhouse and Smoke-house, the whole inclosed with a good stone wall—also.

## A Lot of Ground,

Together with a large Stone Stable, capable of accommodating twenty horses, on which is a good Well of water, and is convenient for a Waggon Yard.

The above property will be rented to the highest bidder on the 13th of January next, if not previously rented:—on which, & the following day will be sold for ready money, the House and Kitchen Furniture belonging to the establishment, an on which are a number of valuable Beds a good Sideboard, a first rate Clock, Tables, Chairs &c &c.

WM PALMATEER.

## LATEST FASHIONS.

ABM. S. & ELIJAH H. DRAKE, MERCHANT TAILORS,

HAVE the pleasure of announcing to the public, that they have just received from Philadelphia the FALL FASHIONS, and a general assortment of superior Blue, Black, and Drab CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VEST PATTERNS, together with a good assortment of Trimmings of the best quality,—all of which were carefully selected and purchased on the best terms for cash in hand, by their friend and Agent, a Merchant Tailor, of Philadelphia; and they pledge themselves to the public, that they will sell the above articles on the lowest terms for Cash—and their work shall be executed in the most neat, tasty and fashionable style. Their Shop is kept in Main street, a few doors below Mrs. Keen's Inn.

Two or three Journeymen wanted.  
October 3, 1825—40—1f





## POET'S CORNER.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

**THE CALICO CAP.**  
The Goddess of fashions the graces convened  
On business of consequence great;  
The dress of her daughters she wished to amend  
By consent of her council of state.  
Those counsellors grave, held earnest debate  
On the ways and the means to entrap,  
The Goddess approved of the choice they made  
Of the Lafayette calico cap.

The veil, it was urged, the fair features obscured  
From the sight of admirers and beaux;  
Impatiently, too, had the lovers endured  
The veiling of beauty so close.  
The veil was discarded by solemn decree,  
But the corset still adds to the shape,  
And beauty resplendent appears to the view,  
Adorned with a calico cap.

Behold, now, the ladies of every age,  
With those new fashion'd caps on their heads;  
The widows admire them, and matrons so sage,  
And lovely and beautiful maids.—  
The witty, the pretty, the needy and wise,  
And the rich rear'd in luxury's lap;  
The gay, and the cheerful, each class & each size  
Wear the neat little calico cap.

So exquisitely lovely, the girls were before,  
They needed no aid from the graces;  
Now lovers, poor lovers, their rates may deplore  
So transcendently fair are their faces.  
The Goddess of fashion her mandate should add,  
(Those lovers to guard 'gainst mishap.)  
That no beautiful damsel or false-hearted maid  
Should wear the neat calico cap.

## LA MOTT'S COUGH DROPS.

Important Medicine for Coughs and Consumptions.

THIS Elixir is not offered to the public as infallible, and a rival to all others, but as possessing virtues peculiarly adapted to the present prevailing disorders of the chest and lungs, leading to consumption. A timely use of these drops may be considered a certain cure in most cases of

Common Colds, Coughs, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Pain in the Side, Difficulty of Breathing, Want of Sleep, arising from debility; and in Spasmodic Asthma it is singularly efficacious. A particular attention to the directions accompanying each bottle is necessary.

The following certificates from respectable gentlemen, physicians and surgeons, are submitted, to show that this composition is one which enlightened men are disposed to regard as efficacious and worthy of public patronage.

Having examined the composition of Mr. Crosby's improvement upon

### La Mott's Cough Drops.

we have no hesitation in recommending them to the public, as being well adapted to those cases of disease for which he recommends it.

Doct's. Jonathan Dorr, dated Albany, Dec. 4, 1824: James Post, of White-Creek, February, 14th, 1825: Watson Sumner and John Webb, M. D. of Cambridge, Feb. 20th 1825: Solomon Dean, of Jackson, Jan. 20th 1825.

Mr. A. Crosby—I am pleased with this opportunity of relating a few facts, which may serve in commendation of your excellent Cough Drops. For ten years I was afflicted with a pulmonary complaint; my cough was severe my appetite weak and my strength failing. I used many popular medicines, but only found temporary relief, until by a continued use of your valuable drops, I have been blessed with such perfect health as to render further means unnecessary.

Rev EBENEZER HARRIS.

Salem [N. Y.] January 12th. 1825.

Prepared by A. CROSBY, sole proprietor, Cambridge, (N. Y.) whose signature will be affixed in his own hand writing to each bill of directions. Be particular that each bottle is enveloped in a stero or check label, which is struck on the same bill with the directions

Sold wholesale and retail, by Dr. G. DAWSON Pittsburgh—J. CRAMBECKER, Wheeling—P. M. WEDDELD, Druggist, Cleveland—O. & S. CROSBY, Druggists Columbus—GOODWIN, ASHTON & Co. M. WOLF & Co. A. FAIRCHILD, Druggists Cincinnati—BYERS and BUTLER, D. WILSON, Druggists Louisville.—and retail by J. D. THOMAS, Winchester Ky and at the

**Drug Store of James Graves,**  
Lexington, Ky.

Each bottle contains 45 doses; Price One Dollar single; nine Dollars per doz.  
May 25th 1825.—1 year.



### Washington Hall.

#### ASA WILGUS,

HAS removed from his old stand in Russellville, to the well known and large commodious buildings where Amos Edwards formerly kept a Public House in said town, where he will keep a public house for the entertainment of those who choose to call on him, on the most moderate terms. His Table, Barr, and Stable, shall be well furnished and attended to.  
Nov. 5th, 1825.—50-3m

### RANAWAY.

FROM—JOHN MARSHAL in Jessamine County the latter part of October 23d, a negro man named

#### HARRY,

he is a tall raw boned man about six feet high, the hair grows quite low on his forehead road teeth, and the little toe on one of his feet, and probably the right one—has been burnt off when he was a child. He had on when he went off a white linen roundabout under a brown fullered cloth coat, and pantaloons but no doubt he has now got other clothing, that suits the season better. Any person who will apprehend said negro either in or out of this state and deliver him to the subscriber in Jessamine County or secure him in any jail so that I get him shall be liberally rewarded by

ABRAHAM VINCE  
JOHN MARSHAL

December 23d 1825.—3\*

### JOB PRINTING

Of every description neatly executed here

## LAW NOTICE.

JAMES SHANNON, Late of Wheeling, Pa.  
WILL practice law in the Circuit and County Court of Fayette, and the Circuit Courts of Bourbon and Jessamine. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention. His office is on Short Street. Lex Dec 20, 1824.—25-4f.

## LAW NOTICE.

Robert J. Breckinridge,  
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLER AT LAW;  
WILL ATTEND THE FAYETTE CIRCUIT AND COUNTY COURTS  
Lexington, April 6, 1824.—15-4f.

## Lexington Brewery.

THE subscribers having rented the above establishment for a term of years, will be ready in a few days to supply this Town and the neighboring Towns with

### Porter, Beer and Ale,

of superior quality and at reduced prices; orders from the country directed to the BREWERY through the Post-office will be attended to.

### CASH paid for Barley on Delivery

—ALSO—

### Fifty cords of good wood wanted

MONTMOLLIN & DONOHOO.

October 20, 1825.—42-4f.

N. B. All letters must be post paid:

## LEXINGTON HOPE FOUNDRY.

### Will. H. Delph

HAS commenced the above business in all its branches, opposite the upper end of the Upper Market, where he is ready to make all kinds of

### Brass & Iron Castings

On the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

CASH will be given for OLD COPPER, BRASS, FEWIER, and IRON.

Lexington, Oct. 14, 1825.—41-1y

### CASTINGS, FOUNDRY, AND

## Grocery Store.



### Joseph Bruen,

MAIN STREET,

HAS just received the following GOODS, viz: SHOES FOR CHILDREN, pegged and not pegged;

From Philadelphia, a complete assortment of

### GARDEN SEEDS,

—ALSO—

### GROCERIES.

TEA, COFFEE, SUGAR, CHOCOLATE, RAISINS, FIGS, RICE, PEPPER, ALSPICE, HONEY, CINNAMON, SALTS, MUSTARD, INDIGO, STARCH, CHEESE, SOAP, CANDLES,

Spanish and Corona CIGARS, TOBACCO, Spermaceti OIL for LAMPS, London Madeira, in Bottles, Sherry Wine, Domestic Wine, Cherry Brandy, two kinds, French Brandy, RUM, Old Peach Brandy, Old Whisky, Cordials, in bottles & by the gallon.

### LIQUID BLACKING, do RAZOR PASTE.

N. B. For the convenience of many, he keeps Coffee ready roasted (in the Patent Cylinder,) also, best Pepper and Spice, ready ground. He hopes that the Coffee thus burnt will prove excellent, and far superior to any other, by those who will try it.

There will be a separate list of his Garden Seeds.

JOSEPH BRUEN.

Lexington, Nov. 28, 1825.—48-4f

## KENTUCKY.

Madison Circuit Sct. September Term 1825.

Green Clay Complainant, } In Chancery.  
Against  
Lawrence Long's heirs &c. Def'ts.

On the motion of the complainant, affidavit being filed by said Complainant as to the unknown heirs of John Long deceased, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants J. Long, Richard Caulk and Sally his wife late Sally Long Loyal Bacon and Nancy his wife late Nancy Long, Gabriel Long William Long, Nicholas Long and the unknown heirs of John Long deceased, heirs and devisees of Lawrence Long dec. are no inhabitants of this Commonwealth, and they having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this Court.—It is ordered that unless said absent defendants do appear here on or before the first day of our next February Chancery Term and file their answers to the complainant's Bill, that the same will be taken for confessed against them, and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper printed in this state for two months successively, and the cause is continued until the next court.

A Copy Test  
45 9w DAVID IRVINE Clk. M. C. C.  
Sept. 19. 1825.—45-9w

### State of Kentucky,

Madison Circuit Sct. September Term, 1825.

Green Clay Complainant, } In Chancery.  
against  
Samuel Estil & others Def'ts.

On the motion of the Complainant, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the Defendants George Tolson and Ann his wife, James Brown John Blanchard and Charles Lee, Richard Henry Lee, Arthur A. Lee, James Acklin and Melared his wife, Edmund P. Lee, Baldwin M. Lee, Christopher Jenkins and Sarah G. his wife, Abner Laceret and Catherine his wife, William J. Grills and Elizabeth his wife, Alexander Acklin and Mary Ann his wife and John Lee, are no inhabitants of this Commonwealth, and they having failed to enter their appearance herein, agreeably to law and the rules of this court; It is ordered that unless said absent defendants do appear here on or before the 1st day of our next February Chancery Term, and file their answers herein to the Complainant's Bill and amended Bills that the same shall be taken for confessed against them; And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper printed in this state for two months successively. And the cause is continued until the next court.

A Copy Test.  
DAVID IRVINE, Clk. M. C. C.  
Sept. 19, 1825.—45-9w

## Soap Grease and Ashes.

I WISH to purchase a quantity of SOAP GREASE AND ASHES, for which a fair price will be paid in cash.

SAMUEL COOLIDGE.

Lexington July 27th 1825.—30-4f.

## A CARD.

### Abram S. & Elijah H. Drake,

TAILORS,

WOULD inform their friends and the public generally, that they have associated themselves together in business, and have made a permanent arrangement with one of the most fashionable and celebrated Shops in Philadelphia, to furnish them with every change of fashions, immediately on their arrival from London. They pledge themselves, with confidence, to all who may please to favor them with their orders, that their work shall be executed in the most neat and tasty style.

They have on hand for Sale a few pieces of CLOTH & CASSIMERE, low for Cash, and also a few sets of SPRINGS for gentlemen's riding Pantalons, &c. Their Shop is kept in Main Street, a few doors below Mrs. Keen's Inn. Ladies and Gentlemen please call and see us.

ELIJAH H. DRAKE,

Has just returned from Philadelphia and New York, where he has spent upwards of twelve months in the best shops in those Cities, for the express purpose of obtaining a perfect knowledge of the most modern and improved modes of CUTTING and MAKING all kinds of garments for gentlemen in his line; and also, LADIES' RIDING DRESSES and PELECES. He has brought with him from Mr. Watson's Shop, Philadelphia, a new Suit, made in the most splendid and fashionable style.

Lexington, July 22, 1825.—29-6m

### MARNIX VIRDEN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends in Lexington, as well as visiting strangers, that he has provided himself with

### A COMPLETE HACK.

And strong gentle horses, and is now ready to accommodate such as may please to favour him with their custom. He intends driving himself, and from more than four years experience in driving in Lexington, he feels confident that his character as a safe and careful driver has been so well established, as to insure him a full share of public patronage. His residence is on Mill street, near the Lexington Steam Mill, where those who wish his services will please apply.

Lexington, July 29th, 1825.—30-4f.

### Journeyman Blacksmiths.

I will give liberal wages to a few journeymen, well acquainted with the Blacksmith's business, and who can come well recommended.

JOHN EADS.

Lexington March 24, 1825.—12-4f

## FOR SALE.

A LOT in the town of Lexington, with convenient BRICK BUILDINGS in a pleasant part of the town, suitable for a private family which can be had on good terms. For further particulars enquire of the Rev Adam Rankin Lexington, or to the subscriber living on the road near the late residence of Col. Wm. Russell.

Sept. 30, 1825.—39-4f.

SAMUEL RANKIN.

## Transylvania University.

### Medical Department.

THE Introductory Lectures will commence on Monday next, in the Chapel of the University, at 12 o'clock, and will be continued throughout the week at the same hour. The friends of Science are respectfully invited.

DR. DUDLEY, on Monday.

DR. CALDWELL on Tuesday.

DR. DRAKE on Wednesday.

DR. RICHARDSON, on Thursday.

DR. BLYTHE, on Friday.

DR. SHORT, on Saturday.

DANL. DRAKE, M. D. Dean.

Oct 31, 1825.—44-4f.

## CABINET WAREHOUSE.

THE Subscribers having united in carrying on the Cabinet Business, under the firm of

### WILSON & HENRY,

Take this opportunity of informing the public, that they occupy the same stand for so many years in possession of Robert Wilson. His Shop has been rebuilt, and is well stocked with tools and workmen of the best kind. The firm has laid in an excellent stock of MAHOGANY, as well as every other material necessary for their business, and they can safely say, that they are prepared to execute with neatness and dispatch, any order in their line. They will in a short time, have a large assortment of Sideboards, Bureaus, Bedsteads &c. finished, and will be glad to see their friends call and examine for themselves.

### Mattresses,

Made at the shortest notice, and in superior style.

ROBERT WILSON,

JOHN HENRY.

Lexington, Sept. 1st, 1825.—35-4f

## GREENVILLE SPRINGS.

The undersigned has taken the Celebrated Watering Place called THE GREENVILLE SPRINGS, near Harrodsburg, Ky. and has put them in complete order for the reception of Visitors.

The prices of Boarding &c. will be on moderate terms:

THOMAS Q. ROBERTS.

May 2, 1825.—19-4f.

## \$50 REWARD.

I Will give the above reward in notes of the Commonwealth's Bank, for the apprehension and conviction of the person, who broke into my store-room in the town of Versailles, on the night of the thirteenth inst and took out of my money drawer about two hundred dollars, principally in tickets issued by the subscriber, the greater portion of which were seventy-five and sixty two and a half cents notes. Persons holding tickets for the above sums are requested to bring them in and exchange them for other tickets, or to receive the commonwealth's notes for them. The public are desired to observe particularly of whom they receive tickets of the above denomination issued by

DANIEL PRICE

Versailles Ky Jan 20 1825.—3-4f

## LAW NOTICE.

J. M. McCalla and J. O. Harrison,

HAVE united in the practice of the law, in the Fayette and Jessamine courts. Their office is kept at the corner of short and upper streets, opposite the public square, in the room lately occupied by Dr Warfield; where one or both may at all times be found.

Lexington Dec 8, 1825.—40-4f.



(SHORT ST. NEAR THE WASHINGTON HOTEL.)  
I S now manufacturing and keeps constantly on hand TRUSSES for all kinds of ruptures, viz:

The common Steel, with & without the racket wheel, The newly invented and much approved double-headed Steel, The Morocco Nonelastic Band with spring pad, and Trusses for children of all ages. Gentlemen's best Morocco, Buckskin, Calfskin, and Russia Drilling Riding Girdles, with and without springs, and with private pockets. Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Misses' Back Stays, to relieve pains in the breast, Double and single Morocco Suspenders with rollers Female Bandages, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold by wholesale or retail.

### The Tailoring Business,

In its various branches, continued as usual.  
Lexington, May 5, 1825.—18-4f



### For Sale,

145

## ACRES OF FIRST RATE LAND;

One mile and a half from Lexington on the Frankfort road, nearly one half is timbered land, the balance is in a good state of cultivation: a frame house and Orchard, and one of the best springs in Fayette county, and an indisputable title. The above land being the property of William L. McConnell dec'd, and is now offered for sale low for CASH by the heirs of said dec'd. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber in Lexington, and the terms will be made known by him and the land shown, &c.

GEORGE ROBINSON.

Lex. April 1, 1824.—14-4f.



### For Sale,

## A SMALL FARM OF 30 ACRES

In the immediate neighbourhood of LEXINGTON.

THERE are on it comfortable buildings for two families if necessary—good water—meadows & orchards,—under good fence—and sufficiency of wood land Terms can be made very favourable.

Apply to CHARLES WILKINS,

or Col. JAMES TROTTER.

Lex. Aug. 1, 1824.—73-4f

## WHISKEY.



WHISKEY of a superior quality for sale by the barrel, by DAVID MEGOWAN.

Upper end of the upper marketplace. Lexington, May 16th. 1824.—20-4f



## NEW GOODS.

The subscriber is receiving and opening an elegant assortment of

## SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

ENGLISH, FRENCH, INDIA & DOMESTIC.

He has extra superfine BLUE and BLACK CLOTHS & CASSIMERES—Flowered paper for rooms—Bolting Cloths—Leghorn Bonnets—Olive Oil, in canisters for Machinery, &c. His good will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

To those purchasing to sell again can offer inducements.

JOHN TILFORD.

Lexington, April 11, 1825.—15-4f  
P. S. Whiskey by the barrel—Powder by the keg, from the Union Mills, for sale.

## REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his SMITH SHOP to the Corner of Upper Street, between the Episcopal and Methodist Churches, where he carries on the

### WHITESMITH BUSINESS

in its various branches, viz. Scale Beams and Steel-yards made and repaired. The Iron work for all sorts of Machinery, Hearth Irons almost always on hand for sale. Locks repaired &c. &c.

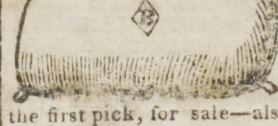
He tenders his thanks to his former friends, and assures them and the public that no pains shall be spared to make them well satisfied both in quality & price of the work done at his shop.

Horse Shoeing and other kinds of Blacksmith Work is done at his Shop at the customary prices.

THOMAS STUDMAN.

N. B. Two or three hands will be taken to learn the trade.

Feb. 10, 1825.—6-4f.



## COTTON.

A FEW Bales of Alabama Cotton of the first pick, for sale—also—fifth proof & Common proof

### WHISKEY,

of first quality, from the Union Mills—on reasonable terms.

JOHN BRAND.

Lex. Nov. 10 1825.—45-4f.

## Queensware & China.

### JAMES HAMILTON,

MAIN STREET.

HAS imported direct from Liverpool a large and extensive assortment of Liverpool and China ware selected with care expressly for this market, containing

Blue Printed Dining Ware new and elegant patterns, do. do. Tea do. do. Plates Twiflers & Muffins, do. Oval Dishes, do. Covered do. very handsome, do. Soup Tureens do. Sauce do. do. Bakers and Nappies, do. Mugs and Pitchers, do. Bowls, Basins and Ewers, do. Teapots, Sugars and Creams, do. Coffee Bowls and Saucers, do. Tea cups and Saucers, &c. &c. Gold Band Tea sets, some very handsome, Enamelled edged and C. C. ware of every description which will be sold whole sale or retail, at a very small advance for cash.

CASH will be given for a few tons of

### HEMP.

Lexington, May 12, 1825.—19-4f.